

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	USSR (Lithuanian SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Conditions on Kolkhozy in Kelme Rayon	DATE DISTR.	8 June 1953
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Location

1. Svyturys kolkhoz was located in the village of Gedkanciai (55-36N, 22-56E), Kelme Rayon. This kolkhoz included the lands of two other kolkhozy, which were incorporated into Svyturys kolkhoz in keeping with an order issued in the middle of 1950. According to this order, large kolkhozy averaging about 2,000 to 3,000 hectares were to be formed by combining two or three small kolkhozy. The neighboring Laime kolkhoz was made part of Svyturys kolkhoz in 1950; and in spring 1951 another kolkhoz, [redacted] was also added to Svyturys kolkhoz. [redacted] 25X1
- Approximately 250 workers were employed on Svyturys kolkhoz, among whom were a large number of people over 50 years old. New buildings for a kolkhoz center were constructed between the villages of Gedkanciai and Lioliai (55-33N 22-57E) in 1950 [redacted] 25X1
- Svyturys kolkhoz had separate farms for raising the following animals: poultry, including chickens, geese, and ducks; pigs; cows; horses; and sheep. Animals on each farm were fed according to fixed norms which were issued by the storekeeper, in keeping with directions from the farm manager.

History

2. The principal farmhouses, barns, and stables of Svyturys kolkhoz were formerly part of the Sobockis estate. Though the former owner of this estate emigrated from Lithuania before the Second World War, his wife was still working at the kolkhoz poultry farm in the beginning of 1951. All the buildings which formerly belonged to the Sobockis estate were in good condition. Kolkhoz warehouses containing the harvested products were watched at night by two guards who were armed with Soviet automatic rifles.

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Machinery and Equipment

3. All agricultural machinery and implements belonging to the kolkhoz were in very bad condition. [] during collectivization, the farmers had to turn over to the kolkhozy all their farm equipment except spades and forks. As of April 1951, about 50 percent of this equipment was in such bad condition that it could no longer be used. Some of the machinery had been lying in the fields since fall 1950.

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Motor Tractor Station

4. Tractors assigned to the kolkhozy by the MTS were always in working condition and seldom broke down. However, Soviet threshing machines and combines were very poorly constructed and often broke down after only a half-hour's work, forcing the kolkhozniki to cut the grain with scythes. Until the beginning of 1951, most of the kolkhozy, including Svyturys kolkhoz, tried to cultivate their land with the use of kolkhoz horses and machinery, rather than using equipment from the MTS. They did not want to be forced to turn over half of the harvested products as payment to the MTS for plowing the land, cutting the grain, etc. However, after early spring 1951, two or three MTS tractors were assigned by government order to each kolkhoz. Whether or not these tractors were used, the kolkhoz had to pay for them in grain.
5. The kolkhozniki looked upon this compulsory use of MTS equipment as a supplementary State contribution, as an effort to force the kolkhozy to deliver more grain to the State. Since MTS workers were paid monetary wages, all grain delivered by the kolkhozy to the MTS was sent to government warehouses. The kolkhozniki were hit worst by the forced use of MTS equipment, since their pay for days worked was dependent upon the amount of grain remaining after all contributions had been delivered to the State.

Deliveries to the State

6. As of fall 1950 kolkhozniki were officially required to deliver the following goods to the State as payment for their 60 ares of land:
- a. Dairy products: 250 liters of milk or 12.5 kilograms of butter. By delivering butter as their quota, the kolkhozniki were able to keep the skim milk which remained after churning. To prevent this, the government withdrew the privilege of substituting butter for milk early in 1951.
 - b. Meat: 44 kilograms, of which 20 kilograms had to be pork. However, the kolkhozniki always had to deliver four to six kilograms more than the official quota. Because they did not have enough fodder to keep pigs, and because they would not want to butcher a cow to obtain 24 kilograms of meat, most of the kolkhozniki bought meat on the market for delivery to the State.
 - c. Eggs: Five dozen. The egg quota was set regardless of the number of chickens owned by the kolkhoznik.
 - d. Potatoes: 300 kilograms. Actually, the kolkhozniki had to deliver eight to ten kilograms extra, supposedly to compensate for the weight of the dirt on the potatoes. The kolkhozniki had to deliver the potatoes to the rayon central warehouse; for Svyturys kolkhoz, this was in Kelme (55-37N, 22-56E). About a month before potato harvest time, agents from the Planning Ministry visited the kolkhozniki and urged quick delivery of potato quotas to the State. These agents were armed with pistols. [] 25X1
[] the government urged early delivery because, for about a month before the new harvest was in, it was impossible to buy potatoes in Lithuanian cities. 25X1
 - e. Fruit: Exact quantity unknown, though source states that it was not a negligible amount. A kolkhoznik was allowed to have two apple trees and two cherry trees.
 - f. Wool: 1,500 grams. This quota had to be delivered whether or not the kolkhoznik owned any sheep.
 - g. Honey: Quantity unknown. Kolkhozniki were allowed to keep two beehives. In addition to the goods which had to be contributed to the State, kolkhozniki were required

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to work on road-repairing brigades. The roads in Kelme Rayon were in very bad condition, and kolkhoz brigades worked on them for about ten days before sowing time.

7. Goods were delivered to the government by means of so-called Red Convoys (Raudenosios Gurguoles). The first wagon in the convoy carried a Soviet flag and had posters bearing pictures of Stalin and other Communists. The other wagons also carried posters, with pictures and miscellaneous slogans. The farmers on these wagons had to sing and play accordions in order to demonstrate that State contributions were given voluntarily and with love.

Animals on the Kolkhoz

8. In the winter of 1950-1951 the shortage of fodder was so acute that, at Svyturys kolkhoz, straw roofs were stripped and the rotten straw fed to the horses and cows. This did not relieve the fodder shortage, and the kolkhoz management was forced to turn over 12 to 15 horses to the kolkhozniki for butchering, since otherwise they would have died of starvation. So many horses starved to death or were butchered in the winter of 1950-1951 and in ensuing months that no horses were available to the kolkhozniki for plowing their 60 ares until June. Since this would have been too late for the kolkhozniki to begin cultivating their land, most of them were forced to dig their gardens with spades. Kolkhozniki who still had their own cows could find enough food for their animals only in the summer. Because they did not always receive their allotted kilogram of hay and kilogram of straw per workday, the kolkhozniki had to steal fodder in the winter to feed their cows.

Personnel

9. During the period when kolkhozy had not yet been established throughout the country and there was still some private property in Lithuania, there were enough workers on the kolkhozy. However, after the middle of 1950, when the process of combining small kolkhozy was begun, the area of most of the kolkhozy had become so large that there were not enough workers to cultivate the land. This shortage of labor had not made itself felt around Kelme and Gedkanciai, with the result that there was practically no fallow land in this area. Persons who were 60 years of age were still considered fit for physical work.
10. A kolkhoznik at Svyturys kolkhoz was credited with one-and-one-half workdays for cutting 40 ares of grass. A kolkhoznik who drove two horses in the plowing of 75 ares of fallow land was credited with one workday. Driving a one-ton load of hay from Gedkanciai to Tytuvėnai (55-36N, 23-12E), a distance of about 19 kilometers, was also counted as one workday. In calculating workdays of kolkhozniki who cut timber in the forests around Gedkanciai, a different method of calculation was used. 25X1
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a certain number of kolkhozniki were assigned a given norm of timber to be cut and were required to work two to three weeks until this norm was fulfilled. During the two weeks after the timber was cut, it was delivered to the Tytuvėnai railroad station, where it was transshipped to other places. Government forests in Kelme Rayon were practically untouched, since, up to April 1951, timber had been cut only in the forests of former landowners.
11. There were no liaison men (grandinikai) at Svyturys kolkhoz, since, at this kolkhoz, the brigadier could do the work of the grandininko. Before collectivization, most of the farmers in Kelme Rayon owned only about three to five hectares of land. Thus, when Gedkanciai was turned into a kolkhoz, most of the living quarters were only two to two-and-one-half kilometers from the kolkhoz center. Grandininkai were needed only in places where kolkhozy had been made up of lands of larger farmers, whose living quarters were as much as 10 to 15 kilometers from the kolkhoz center.

Account of Workday

12. At about 0700 the brigadier and his deputy arrived at the place where grain was to be cut. However, all work during harvest time was done on a group basis. Each brigade was given a certain area of land on which the grain had to be cut. Upon the completion of this task, each member of the brigade was credited with two to three workdays. Consequently, neither the brigadier nor the brigade members would begin working until all members were assembled. Often the last member to arrive would appear at about 1000 hours in the belief

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that the other members would have started without him, leaving him with less work to do. The rest of the brigade thanked the late arrival for the free time they had had while waiting for him, following which the brigadier divided the brigade into sections and assigned them to specific working places. Before each section began work, the members took time to smoke a cigarette, during what the kolkhozniki called "the political hour". During this hour each kolkhoznik tried to discuss the current political situation in as precise detail as possible. For example, if, on the previous evening, one of the members of the brigade had observed 30 to 40 cars with Soviets driving from Siauliai (55-55N, 23-17E) to Taurage (55-14N, 22-15E), the conclusion was reached that war was coming. Consequently it was agreed that there should be no hurry to cut the grain, since, were it to be cut, the Soviets would confiscate it during their withdrawal from Lithuania. On other occasions the same conclusions were drawn when cars were seen driving in the opposite direction, from Taurage to Siauliai. After discussing the matter at some length, it was usually decided that the war would not come at the end of the current month but, rather, in the middle of the following month. Other discussions involved rumors from "authentic sources" which told of secret conferences at which the Americans demanded that, in the spirit of good will, the Soviets had to leave Lithuania. The kolkhozniki believed these rumors because, in Lithuania under present conditions, such lies represented the hopes of the people. Following the political discussion, one of the brigade members usually looked at his watch and announced that it was 1130. A general decision was made to the effect that it was useless to begin work before lunch, and a break was called until 1400.

Morale

13. The kolkhozniki tried to work as little as possible, because they knew that everything would be taken from them whether they worked or not. It was useless to attempt to achieve the maximum number of workdays possible, since, even if a kolkhoznik were credited with 400 workdays, he would be paid for only about half that amount. 25X1
- one kolkhoznik, the father of six children ranging in ages from one to nine years, was credited with 400 workdays. After the harvest this kolkhoznik received advance payment for 220 of the workdays. However, when final calculations were made after New Year's, the kolkhoznik was told that there was no grain left. He never received payment for the rest of the days credited to him. The kolkhoznik knew that the grain which he had received would run out in three months and that he would then have to buy bread for his family. But to buy bread he would need money. The only solution for him was to make whisky with the grain he had been allotted, to sell this whisky at 52 rubles per liter, and to use the money for buying grain for the family. On one occasion, Bolsevikinis Zodis (Voice of the Bolshevik), a rayon newspaper published in Kelme, announced that, for each workday credited to them, the kolkhozniki of Svyturys kolkhoz had received seven kilograms of grain and 1.80 rubles. The kolkhozniki had actually received one and one-tenth kilograms of grain and 18 kopeks per workday. Some kolkhozniki wrote to the newspaper and requested that the mistake be corrected, but the newspaper never did so. 25X1

Administration

14. The chairman of Svyturys kolkhoz was a Communist Party member 25X1
- The chairman and all the kolkhozniki at Svyturys kolkhoz were against the Communist regime. They were not interested in newspapers or other publications, because they had had their fill of Communist propaganda.

Transportation

15. The kolkhozniki did not travel much in their free time. Because of the lack of horses, there was almost no travel by wagon. In addition to those horses which perished in the winter of 1950-1951 because of a lack of food, many horses had been exported to other parts of the USSR. After the Machine Tractor Stations were established, the Soviets set up horse-buying points in the various rayons. The Soviets purchased horses at these points for very low prices and shipped the horses to other areas in the USSR. Travel by bicycle was also limited, both because of the 800 to 900 rubles which it cost to buy a bicycle and also because of the condition of the roads. Roads were always repaired hurriedly and were in such bad condition that even bicycling was difficult. No new roads had been constructed in the Kelme area since the end of the war. A bus route was established in 1949 between Taurage, Kelme, and Siauliai, but buses were too expensive for the kolkhozniki. For example, the fare from Kelme to Siauliai was 30.50 rubles. As a result,

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most of the kolkhozniki traveled by truck. Because truck drivers were officially prohibited from taking passengers, and because there were inspectors on the highways, most drivers picked up passengers several kilometers outside of Kelme and dropped them four or five kilometers before reaching Siauliai. The salaries of truck inspectors were small, and, when a truck driver was caught carrying passengers, the inspector usually asked for 150 to 200 rubles and allowed the truck to proceed. The payment of such a sum usually entitled the truck driver to make two or three more trips with passengers without being bothered by an inspection.

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COUNTRY	USSR (Lithuanian SSR)	REPORT	
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- Food prices in the rayons of Kedainiai and Raseiniai were reportedly lower than anywhere else in the Lithuanian SSR. Shoppers even came from Riga to buy food in these rayons. Prices were higher in Siauliai (55-55N, 23-17E) than in Kelme (55-37N, 22-56E). In winter, for example, ten eggs cost ten rubles in Kelme and 15 rubles in Siauliai. Signs in Siauliai shops, as well as road signs in the city, were in the Russian language only; signs in stores in Kelme were in both Russian and Lithuanian. An order passed early in 1950 established Sunday as the only market day in Kelme.

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it was permissible for the market to be open on Thursdays also.

- Traders were officially allowed to sell only food on the market. Secretly, however, they sold such items as cigarette paper, glass chimneys for kerosene lamps, and other goods which had been stolen from factories. Sugar was also sold secretly on the market. If a kolkhoznik wished to sell grain on the market, he was required to have in his possession a certificate indicating that he had delivered his contributions to the State. This certificate was checked by militiamen at the marketplace.
- Prices were always higher on the market than in government shops. However, products were always scarce in the shops. Unless otherwise noted, the following prices prevailed at markets in the Kelme Rayon in spring 1951:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price in rubles</u>
Pork	kg	18-20
Beef	kg	9-10
Bacon	kg	35
Sausage	kg	20-22
Liverwurst	kg	6-7
Eggs, in spring	10	4
Eggs, in winter	10	10
Milk	liter	3-4

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Product	Unit	Price in rubles
Butter, in summer	kg	23-25
Butter, in winter	kg	30
White bread, before May 1951	kg	1.80
White bread, after May 1951	kg	1.60
White flour, regular price	kg	up to 30
White flour, before May First holiday	kg	3
Sugar, in government shops	kg	12
Rye	centner	160
Wheat	centner	160-180
Barley	centner	160-200
Potatoes, in fall	centner	20
Potatoes, in spring	centner	60
Cigarettes, "Raketa"	25	0.52
Cigarettes, "Parasiutist"	25	0.80
Cigarettes, "Priboj"	25	1.20
Cigarettes, "Dubisa"	25	1.20
Cigarettes, "Belamor Kanal"	25	2.10
Cigarettes, "Nord"	25	2.10
Cigarettes, "Sparnai"	25	2.10
Cigarettes, "Krasnaya Zvezda"	25	2.10
Papirosai, "Pamir"	25	2.10
Papirosai, "Kazbek"	25	4.80
Man's suit, standard quality, in shops	1	600-700
Man's suit, better quality, in shops	1	800-900
Man's suit, best quality, in shops	1	2,000
Man's shoes, factory-made, in shops	pair	70
Man's shoes, hand-made	pair	300
Firewood, at the <u>baze</u>	meter	50-60
Bicycle, in shops	1	800-900

4. [] information on the following items:

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- a. Fruit: There was never any fruit in city stores.
- b. Cigarettes: Lithuanians were smoking more cigarettes than papirosai, because they could cut the cigarettes in half and save on the cost of smoking.
- c. Clothing: Lithuanians were very poorly dressed. Men's shirts were made of cloth woven before the war, from flax which the farmers formerly grew. Trousers were home-sewn or were remnants of old Soviet or German uniforms. Jackets varied widely. Men did not wear ties even on Sundays. Better-dressed inhabitants could be seen in the cities, but they were usually high officials, Party members, or blackmarketeers..
- d. Shoes: Factory-made shoes were of very poor quality. They were made of artificial leather and manufactured according to Stakanovite methods of production: in an effort to produce as many pairs of shoes as possible, shoes were fastened together with paste rather than by sewing. Shoes made in this way tore after the owner had walked only a few kilometers. The kolkhozniki wore wooden work shoes.
- e. Firewood: Only workers were allowed to buy firewood. Most of the firewood was purchased at the firewood purchasing point, or baze, since, if it was bought directly at the forest, the purchaser had to pay the transportation cost, which made it more expensive than at the baze.
- f. Coal: It was possible to buy coal only from blackmarketeers. A kolkhoz smith often had to wait for weeks before he could obtain the coal he needed to do his work.
- g. Vehicles: Bicycles sold in Lithuania were of Czechoslovak manufacture. [] 25X1
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- h. Electricity: The electrification of Lithuania, about which the newspapers had been writing for two years, had not yet begun. [] kerosene lamps were used by the inhabitants everywhere. 25X1

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Nationalities

1. Relations between Lithuanians and Soviets in the area around Kelme were very cool. The Lithuanians avoided the Soviets because they looked upon them as occupation forces. The Soviets, on the other hand, avoided the Lithuanians for fear of being suspected of having contact with partisans. When Soviets were sent to patrol an area, they always went in groups of 20 or 30.

Medicine

2. Medical treatment in the Lithuanian SSR was free, but the inhabitants were often forced to bribe doctors in an effort to receive better treatment or to obtain necessary medicine. The patient had to pay for the medicine, which often could be purchased only from blackmarketeers. There was a severe shortage of sedatives in Lithuania. When medicines were in short supply, all patients received the same kind of medicine, regardless of the nature of the ailment. The nearest doctor to the village of Gedkanciai (55-36N, 22-56E) was in Kelme (55-37N, 22-56E). Persons who were seriously ill were taken to Siauliai (55-55N, 23-17E) in horse-drawn wagons. A maternity home was set up in Kelme in 1951. There were three dentists in Kelme, all of whom worked in the same room. Dentists were strictly prohibited from using gold in teeth or bridges, and dentists who broke this rule could be fined up to 5,000 rubles.

Education

3. Every village had a primary school. The primary school in Gedkanciai was set up in the home of a deportee and had about 60 to 80 pupils. A village teacher earned about 400 to 450 rubles per month, which was scarcely enough to live on. Teachers were unable to buy clothes and were very poorly dressed. In the schools, teachers were required to pay special attention to political education and to the Russian language. However, as of April 1951, school lessons were being given in Lithuanian. Pupils in the second grade were required to join the Pioneers.

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- .. In each village a reading room was located in the home of the village elder. Actually, adults never went to the reading rooms, which were used mostly by children aged 8 to 12, who went there to play. [] books published by Soviets were of no interest in the villages. In an effort to increase book circulation, the Soviets forced pupils to buy books. For fear of being termed "enemies of the people", parents allowed their children to buy these books, but, when the books were brought home, they were used for lighting the fire. 25X1

Religion

5. There were a Catholic church and a Russian Orthodox church in Kelme. Both churches were overcrowded on Sundays. [] 90 percent of the inhabitants of Gedkanciai attended church regularly, including some who never went to church before the war. Local officials, including the village elder and his secretary, never visited the church and never invited priests to their homes, since an official who did so would be considered an enemy of the Communist Party. [] a militiaman who invited the priest at Kelme to supper and who, as a result, was discharged from the militia the very next day. [] this man became very popular in Kelme as a result of the incident and was able to find a new position a week later in a Siauliai athletic club. 25X1
5. Two priests were deported from Kelme to Siberia. After each deportation, the church was closed until a new priest was assigned to the parish. The priest in Kelme lived in one small room; the other rooms in the parsonage were occupied by the MGB and MVD. As in the case of invitations to homes of officials, priests were also not supposed to be invited to visit homes of ordinary townspeople.
7. The Communist Party in Lithuania referred to the Vatican as "the world's greatest war-inciter". The church in Kelme, like all other churches in Lithuania, was forced to pay very high taxes. Lithuanians are willing to give their last ruble in offerings to help pay these taxes.

Entertainment

5. Lithuanians were allowed to own radios. It was one of the duties of the village elder to see that each radio in the village was properly registered. [] two radio sets in Gedkanciai, one of which belonged to the village elder himself. There was no official prohibition against listening to the Voice of America. However [] some persons had been deported to Siberia for having listened to VOA broadcasts. The Soviets claimed that, through such broadcasts, the Americans were teaching the Lithuanians how to sabotage the Soviet regime. The Voice of America was best heard at 1700, Lithuanian time, but even then only on good radio sets. Some Lithuanians also listened to other Western broadcasts, but, because so few of them understand German or English, the VOA was the one listened to most often. 25X1
9. Movies were shown in Lithuanian villages every other month, but usually only children attended. Films shown in Gedkanciai late in 1950 and early in 1951 included the following: "Leninas 1918 Metais (Lenin in the Year 1918), Karo Pabaiga (The End of the War), and Gyvenimas Amerikoje (Life in America). Gyvenimas Amerikoje included scenes showing large crowds of the unemployed in the United States searching garbage cans for something edible. Government officials were shown urging these unfortunates to register at the poorhouses, where they could obtain free subsistence. However, the story continued, when the people believed the capitalists and registered at the poorhouses, trucks arrived and the unemployed were forced to go to the northern United States to cut wood. This film was not well received by the kolkhozniki, who felt that it depleted life under the Soviets rather than life in America. 25X1

Politics

0. The secretary of the Communist Party in Kelme Rayon was Jonas Ciulioda. From 1941 to 1944 Ciulioda was a Communist partisan who fought against the Germans. Vosyliou (fnu), the village elder in Gedkanciai, also was a Party member. [] Lithuanians held only secondary jobs in Communist Party offices in Kelme Rayon. 25X1

Propaganda

1. Since the end of 1950, Lithuanians had witnessed extensive propaganda efforts against the United States. This propaganda was furthered not only by the press and in films but also by means of caricature-type posters. These posters were displayed in official buildings, in

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waiting rooms, on walls, on fences, etc. A typical poster showed an American, with a top hat on his head and a cigar in his mouth, standing on the European nations, which were shown trying to protect themselves from him. In one hand the American held a tin can with the head of a horse on the label to indicate that the can contained horse meat; in the other hand he had a rifle, attached to which was a piece of paper with the inscription "Atlantic Treaty". The kolkhozniki felt that such posters proved that the United States had succeeded in putting the Soviets on the defensive.

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Deportations

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- Many persons were deported from Lithuania in spring 1950. Deportations from Kelme Rayon in February 1951 were less numerous than in the preceding year, with individuals rather than families being deported. Most of the persons who were deported from the area around Kelme came from Lioliai (55-33N, 22-57E), Saulininkai (probably Saudininkai 55-35N, 23-03E), and areas near Raseiniai (55-22N, 23-08E) and Kraziai (55-36N, 22-41E). As of April 1951, only two farmers had been deported from Gedkanciai (55-36N, 22-56E).

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First, most of the inhabitants in the area surrounding Gedkanciai had never owned more than three to five hectares of land. Second, because the rayon committee accepted the decision of the village elder as to who should be deported, the Gedkanciai elder was responsible for keeping the number of deportations down. The istrebiteli handled the deportation of persons who were charged with being politically unreliable; the militia arrested only criminals, such as those who distilled whiskey illegally.

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Partisan Activities

- Partisans who were able to obtain personal documents such as passports and employment certificates found it much easier to hide in the cities than in rural areas. In January and February 1951 there were more partisans in Lithuanian cities than in the countryside. Most of the partisan activities took place near the following villages: Lioliai, Saulininkai (Saudininkai?), Liduvenai (55-30N, 23-05E), Raseiniai, and Kraziai. There was almost no partisan activity in Gedkanciai.

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- Partisans usually wore civilian clothes, though sometimes former Lithuanian Army uniforms and Soviet or German military coats were worn. the partisans were on good terms with local inhabitants, since nearly every family had a member or relative among the partisan groups. If the MGB suspected that a person had any kind of contact with partisans, that person was immediately deported to Siberia. This was true even in the case of farmers who failed to report to the police that they had been visited by

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partisans in the night and had been forced at gun point to give the partisans food.

4. [] in fall 1950 the partisans plundered the storehouse at Grauziu kolkhoz near Kelme. The partisans came to the kolkhoz during working hours, held up the kolkhozniki who were there, and loaded the kolkhozniki and the stolen food into wagons belonging to the kolkhoz. The wagons were driven to a small patch of woods nearby, where two partisans guarded the kolkhozniki while the others drove off in the wagons to the hiding place. After about six hours, the two partisans warned the kolkhozniki to keep silent as long as possible and then rode off into the forest on horseback. 25X1
5. [] in winter 1950 Lithuanian partisans killed the district chairman in Aukspomedziai (probably Aukstpamedziai 55-36N, 22-57E) because he sympathized with the Soviets. 25X1

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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This is UNEVALUATED
Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. Men born in 1932 were drafted into the Soviet Army in spring 1951. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] draftees were sent to Siberia, to the Chinese border, 25X1
and to Germany. Most of the draftees who were slated for duty in Germany actually
went to Kaliningrad Oblast. [redacted] one man from Juodlaukis (55-35N, 25X1
22-56E) who returned to his home early in 1951 after having served in the Soviet
Army since 1945. [redacted] a Soviet general who often came to 25X1
Gedkanciai to visit his sister, who had married a local kolkhoznik.
2. Most of the service personnel seen on the streets of Siauliai (55-55N, 23-17E)
were members of the Soviet Air Force and the MVD.
3. New planes observed in the Siauliai area were twin-engined models of Soviet
type and production. Late in 1950 [redacted] a formation of 154 Soviet planes. 25X1
4. A barracks building for the MGB unit in Kelme (55-37N, 22-56E) was built after
the war. [redacted] this was the only building constructed in Kelme 25X1
with government funds. All other construction and repair since the war was
done by private means and initiative.

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